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1. The radio station, which was still under construction, was located in a woods five km from Tsaritsino ($37^{\circ}40' E$ / $55^{\circ}37' N$), Moscow Oblast (see Annex 1).
2. In the center of the installation, which covers about one square kilometer, was the "garrison" building, of which only the three-story middle section (120 meters long) was occupied by about 300 Soviet soldiers wearing uniforms with yellow pipings. These soldiers were employed for construction work. The two wings seemed to be engine rooms for the radio station. In the larger of the wings, which is 20 meters long, there are two large halls with concrete floors. There were two rows of columns in each of these rooms, which were provided with four pedestals for engines. There was also a belly-shaped depression in the floor, 2 meters x 80 cm and 1 meter deep. The transformer station, which was not yet equipped, was located 50 meters from this building.
3. About 25 or 30 meters from the "garrison" there were four groups of four trestles each, interconnected by rails to which the lead-in cables from the antenna system ran over telephone masts. From there the cables, in insulated underground tubes, led to the larger wing of the "garrison". Three cable ditches crossed the entire hall, but the cables were not yet laid.
4. The antenna system was composed of:
 - a. Fifteen large systems covering an area of 150x80 meters
 - b. Two small systems covering an area of 250x120 meters
 - c. Five cage-aerial antenna systems.
5. The antenna systems consisted of six antennas intersecting each other at an angle of about 45° (see Annex 2). Each antenna was laid in such a way that it alternately ran over and under the

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other antennae. The large antenna systems extended over a woods of tall oak and beech trees; the small antenna systems, differing from the large ones only in size, were located on open terrain (see Annex 1).

6. The masts of all the antenna systems were about 35 meters high. They consisted of three poles connected by iron shackles. For details and mooring of masts, see Annex 3. The masts were braced by 16 steel hawsers fastened to wooden anchors. Insulators were fitted to each hawser every 2 meters.
7. The antennae consisted of four 6-mm wires with an about 1-mm copper coating. For details see Annex 2.
8. Six antennae coupled in a series formed one cage-aerial antenna system. There was a mast between two antennae. Eight 3 to 4-mm copper wires led from the insulator to an aluminum ring about 1½ meters in diameter. The ring consisted of an aluminum tube about 40 mm thick. The entire length of an antenna was about 100 meters. Under the upper antenna system there was a somewhat smaller system consisting of copper wires about 3-mm thick. The diameter of the aluminum tube was only 1 meter (see Annex 3). From the suspended antennae, separated by an insulator, two perpendicular wires led to a telephone mast. The two wires were insulated by 8 cu.cm. plexiglass discs.
9. All the masts had been erected, the antennae had been installed and the lead-in cables to the radio station were completed by May 1949.

Comment:

a. Report, especially through the attached sketches on the antenna systems available, supplements previous information on the Tsaritsino high-power long-distance radio station.

b. The installation probably is a radio station with several directional aerial systems. The system called a cage-aerial antenna system definitely works in a westerly direction, provided that the compass point in Annex 1 is correct. The frequency ranges of the installation have not been made clear, but the station probably is a short-wave station.

c. The main direction of radiation of the other antenna systems cannot be definitely determined from the attached sketches. The northern and southern systems presumably radiate toward the west or east, the left one probably is directed to the north or south.

- 3 Annexes:
1. Location sketch of the high-power long-distance radio station of Tsaritsino
 2. Antenna system of the high-power long-distance radio station of Tsaritsino
 3. Masts and cage aerials at the high-power long-distance radio station of Tsaritsino

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